

# Missiskoui



# Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

FREELIGSBURG, I. O., TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1837.

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## POETRY

### LORD LOVEL.—[Comic.]

AS SUNG BY MR. HADAWAY.

Lord Lovel he stood at his castle gate,  
Coming his milk white steed,  
When up came lady Nancy Bell,  
To wish her lover good speed—speed,  
Wishing her lover good speed.

Where are you going, Lord Lovel, she said;  
Oh, where are you going, said she?  
I'm going, my lady Nancy Bell,  
Strange countries for to see—see—see, &c.

When will you be back, Lord Lovel, she said;  
Oh, when will you be back, said she?  
In a year or two, or three at most,

I'll return to my fair Nancy-ey-ey, &c.

But he had not been gone a year and a day,  
Strange countries for to see,  
When languishing thoughts came into his head,  
Lady Nancy Bell he would go see—see, &c.

So he rode & he rode on his milk-white horse,  
Till he came to London town,  
And there he heard St. Pancras' bells,  
And the people all mourning round-round, &c.

Oh, what is the matter, Lord Lovel, he said;  
Oh, what is the matter, said he?  
A lord's lady is dead, the woman replied;

And some call her lady Nancy-ey-ey, &c.

So he ordered the grave to be opened wide,  
And the shroud to be turned down,  
And there he kiss'd her claycold lips,  
Lord Lovel he died out of sorrow—ror—ror, &c.

Lady Nancy she died as it might be to-day,  
Lord Lovel he died to-morrow,  
Lady Nancy she died out of pure, pure grief,  
Lord Lovel he died out of sorrow—ror—ror, &c.

Lady Nancy was laid in St. Pancras' church,  
Lord Lovel was laid in the choir, (quir),  
And out of her bosom there grew a red rose,  
And out of her lover's a briar-riar-riar, &c.

It grew, and it grew, to the church-steeples tops;  
And then it could grow no higher,  
So there entwined in a true lover's knot,  
For all true lovers to admire—rier—rier, &c.

For the Saturday Course.

### ISABEL, THE ORPHAN.

A Narrative of Truth.

(concluded.)

In the meanwhile, the party who had been left began very suddenly to alter their opinion of our friend Dick. Miss Simper remarked with a sneer that these city gentlemen make a great parade, but all is not gold that shines. And Aunt Katharine, who was in high dudgeon at the manner in which her ladyship had been treated, began confidentially to caution the young ladies against the stranger, who, as she strongly suspected, was no better than he ought to be. In these insinuations, the spruce young beau of S., to whom our hero had been an unconscious object of envy, openly joined. The consequence was, that in a few days the report was ripe, and very generally believed that Mr. Bellefont, as he called himself, was nothing more nor less than a libertine and blackguard, with whom it was as dangerous as disreputable to associate.

But Dick, to whom these rumors did not fail to come, gave himself little trouble about them. He was perfectly willing to confine his visits to the little cottage, where he was ever sure of a welcome reception, and alike gave and received pleasure. He was, to tell the truth, in love; and all the symptoms of the disorder were visible in his manner and conduct. Night after night he went with his flute to accompany Isabel on her reclaimed piano. The latest publications and best periodicals of the day found their way to her table. And numberless little presents were heaped upon her with a lavish hand, and in a manner that would take no denial. In fine, Mrs. Mantou began to have some alarm as to the result of all this, and resolved to come to an explanation. But her purpose was prevented by the abrupt departure of Mr. Bellefont, who was called away by the illness of an uncle, of whom he was the heir and adopted son.

In the meanwhile, however, the inmates of the cottage were assured of his remembrance, by the weekly reception, through the village mail, of the various periodicals of the day. Mrs. Mantou also received from him an occasional letter, informing her of his situation, and full of warm expressions of friendship for herself and Isabel, and of his best wishes for their welfare.

Spring came, and still Mr. Bellefont

lingered at the bedside of his sick uncle. At length there came to the post office a large package, (postage paid) addressed to Mrs. Mantou. Its singular appearance excited no less surprise in her to whom it was addressed, than it did curiosity in the wife of the postmaster, who would have given her best cup of tea to have learned the contents. On opening it, Mrs. Mantou found it to consist of several letters, enclosed in an envelope, addressed to herself. Two of them were from the well-known hand of the former acquaintance of her husband and herself, Mr. T., a wealthy and respectable merchant, and Dr. —, an eminent clergyman of Mr. Bellefont's native city, and the other from Mr. Bellefont himself. The first contained the highest recommendations of the character and prospects of our hero, and the last a formal proposal for her daughter's hand. He informed her that the recent death of his uncle, while it added a new accession to his already ample fortune, had left him no relatives sufficiently near to claim any voice in his matrimonial destinies. He was entirely his own master, and that nothing was wanting to his happiness but her own and her daughter's consent. If she approved of his addresses, he begged her to keep the matter a secret from her daughter, as he was desirous of receiving her decision from her own sweet lips.

It is indeed a soothing creed; and none can know how much so but those who, like myself, have seen the last of their kindred who cared for them consigned to the dust.

You have no brothers or sisters then?

'None. When I recently buried my uncle, the earth covered the last, and only being who owns my relationship. They proceeded for a moment in silence.

It is melancholy,' at length continued he, 'to feel that one is alone; that the circle of his childhood is broken and vanished, and that strangers tread its walks, and dwell beneath its roof. I have often felt a sensation of solitude, stronger than I can express, to think that to me there is no heart of home...no domestic sanctuary to which I can withdraw myself from the sterner and stormier scenes of life.'

Yet one like Mr. Bellefont, who is surrounded with the objects of his bounty and benevolence, can certainly never want friends.

You speak the mere cold words of gratitude,' said he, taking her hand. 'I would—I could teach you to speak another language—the sweet accents of love. Pardon me my dear Miss Mantou, if I reveal the state of my heart—if I say that upon this little hand rests the happiness of my life. May I hope.'

Blushing and embarrassed, Isabel uttered the name of her mother.

I have both her consent to my suit, and wishes for its success; and reading his fortune in her half-averted eyes, and blushing face, with the privilege of an accepted lover, he imprinted his first kiss upon her cheek.

After a few weeks of sweet society with his 'lady love,' Bellefont again departed to his native city. In the meanwhile, neither rumour nor scandal had been silent in respect to the mysterious intimacy which had grown up between him and the inmates of the cottage. Doubts, and inuendoes and sneers began to circulate. Our hero was set down for a worthless and unprincipled adventurer, whose frequent visits to the Mantous was a scandal to the whole neighborhood. The further these whispers and slanders went, the stronger and louder they grew, until at length it was solemnly believed, by the good inhabitants of S., that Mrs. Mantou and her daughter were a discredit to their name and sex.

The village busy-body took care that the unconscious objects of this public reproach should not be uninformed in matters which concerned them so nearly; and yet the news, although it created surprise and pain, appeared rather ludicrous than otherwise to the ladies aforesaid. And the pious Mrs. Quidnunc was inexpressibly shocked to hear her solemn accusations converted into subject of merriment.

The matter took a still more serious turn. Mrs. Mantou was a church member, and Deacon Styles actually made a motion in the ecclesiastical conclave that an affair so shameful to the church, and injurious to the cause, should be investigated. Parson Proser was accordingly commissioned to call upon this lady, to interrogate, confess, and, if necessary, to censure and censure her as to her past and future conversation.

Mrs. Mantou was a woman unusually dignified and commanding in her mien and manners—and the poor parson, when he called upon her the next day, to perform the object of his mission, began to realize that it was full as difficult as it was disagreeable. He was an ordinary, good kind of a man without any very delicate sense of propriety, or particular sensibility of feelings. His chief object was, in his parochial duties, to command those who obeyed him, i. e. the parson-ridden part of his congregation, and to obey those who commanded him, viz.: the more wealthy and influential portion of his flock. But when the reverend man looked in the pale and still attractive face of her who was the offending subject of his censure, and came within the influence of her reserved yet polite reception, his courage failed him.

He felt that it was no easy matter to meet the mild but proud glance of that eye, and speak seriously of the scandalous reports which were in circulation. He sat and talked, and hemmed and hawed, before he dared to touch upon the delicate topic. At length, with much stammering and hesitation, he broached the subject of his visit. He commenced at first doubtfully, but gathering confidence by degrees, he proceeded with more boldness. He spoke of the shameful rumours abroad—the of the intimacy between the stranger gentleman and her daughter, so disreputable to the latter...of the fact that Mr. Bellefont had actually been seen (by one of Deacon Styles' boys) to embrace Miss Isabel in his arms, while walking with her in the woods, &c. And moreover it was apparent that the intercourse between the said Mr. Bellefont and her daughter was connived at by her, since it was notorious to the whole neighborhood that he was accustomed to spend his evenings to a very late and unseasonable hour at her house.

And then the character of Mr. Bellefont was any thing but fair in the neighbourhood: it was more than suspected that he was an unprincipled debauchee, and gambler.

'Sir,' said Mrs. Mantou, calmly and proudly, with a look which made the parson quail, 'how long have these stories which you speak of been in circulation?'

'It has been some months,' was the reply.

'And you have been listening to them seriously for that time...nay, have believed them?' \*

He was silent.

'Have helped to give them currency...I have sat still and even heard the name of the widow of your old friend scandalized and defamed, and that too, in the walls of the sanctuary, within the pale of the church...and have never spoken a word or made an effort to defend her.'

'I—I—you...you,' stammered the parson.

'Sir, you know that I am not what I was. You know that affliction, bereavement and poverty have been my portion. And you know, too, that had not fortune frowned upon me, and had I been as once, the mistress of yonder mansion, you never would have dared even to lend an ear to these vile and malicious calumnies, much less presumed, as you have to day, to insult me with their repetition. It is you sir, who have countenanced and circulated these rumours; you—who have thus suffered the church to become an engine of defamation, and who have aided in adding dishonour to poverty, and reproach to poverty and sickness—it is you who deserve the heaviest censure. I will not reproach you with ingratitude. I will not call to your mind the past benefits which you have received at the hands of my dear husband, and apparently forgotten. I leave you to your reflections. God forgive you as I do. Your arm,' said she, rising, 'Isabel, I think I had better lie down.'

'You are sick, mother,' said the daughter, observing with alarm the paleness of her face.

'No, it is nothing—it will soon be over...I feel a little faintness, and bidding the parson good morning, she left the room.'

But we must hasten to a conclusion.

Some weeks after this the village of S. was

one Saturday evening thrown into uncommon excitement by the arrival of Mr. Bellefont, with another gentleman, in a splendid coach, drawn by two beautiful bays.

Report spread the noise of this event, and conjecture was busy to ascertain the cause.

On the next morning, when the people

had assembled at church, they were sur-

prised to see the strange gentleman...the companion of Mr. Bellefont...ushered into

the pulpit by their pastor. It was soon

made known that the reverend stranger was

the great Dr —, one of the most distin-

guished clergymen of the day.

But still greater surprise reigned through

the congregation when the cleric arose and

proclaimed that Richard Bellefont of the

city of —, and Isabel Mantou, of S., in-

tended marriage. Dr — conducted the

services in his usual eloquent and inimi-

cate style; and the members of the church

having been requested to remain after the

congregation had retired, he remarked to

them 'that he hoped they would indulge

him a moment, while, at the request of a

friend, he alluded to a delicate subject, in

which that friend was concerned. It has

been a matter of extreme regret to Mr.

Bellefont, that his intentions, and motives

and character, during his former visits to

this place, have been so misconstrued as to

become a matter of reproach to a worthy

family, with which he is soon to be united

by nearer ties. It might seem inappropriate

to the time and place to touch upon

this topic; had it not been that the church

(as he understood,) had deemed it one

sufficiently serious for their consideration.

With regard to Mr. Bellefont, perhaps it

might be well to add, that those who knew

him would soon give credit to scandal.

He sat and talked, and hemmed and

hawed, before he dared to touch upon the delicate topic. At length, with much stammering and hesitation, he broached the subject of his visit. He commenced at first doubtfully, but gathering confidence by degrees, he proceeded with more boldness. He spoke of the shameful rumours abroad—the intimacy between the stranger gentleman and her daughter, so disreputable to the latter...of the fact that Mr. Bellefont had actually been seen (by one of Deacon Styles' boys) to embrace Miss Isabel in his arms, while walking with her in the woods, &c. And moreover it was apparent that the intercourse between the said Mr. Bellefont and her daughter was connived at by her, since it was notorious to the whole neighborhood that he was accustomed to spend his evenings to a very late and unseasonable hour at her house.

Deacon Styles looked blue.

There was a private wedding next day

at the cottage and the happy couple, with

Mrs. Mantou and Dr —, started for

the city of —. There the mother and

daughter installed, as the presiding mis-

treess of Mr. Bellefont's splendid mansion

enjoy the esteem and admiration of the

high and fashionable circle which their tal-

ents, virtues and attractions call around

them.

IF I WAS HE.

If I was a Farmer I would devote my

whole attention to the cultivation of my

farm, clothe and feed my servants well,

take care of my stock, mend holes in fences,

indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a lawyer, I would not charge

a poor man five dollars for a few words of

advice.

If I was a physician, I could not have

the conscience to charge as much, as they

do for feeling the pulse, extracting a tooth,

taking a little blood, or administering a

dose of calomel and jalop.

If I was a merchant, I would have an

established price for my goods, and not

undersell and injure my neighbors; I would

other blessing this earth can afford, and advise you to bear in mind that we are often deceived by appearances. You mistook me, by my dress, for a country booby, from the same cause thought these men to be gentlemen; the deception is mutual,—I wish you a good evening.—*Ledger.*

LETTER OF WM. BADGELY, ESQ.  
TO THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON REGISTER OF  
FICES.

MONTREAL, 27th January, 1836.

GENTLEMEN.—A Committee of the Legislative Council has directed a series of questions to be proposed to a number of persons here, for information on the subject of the operation of the present system of mortgage law, as securing the title to real estate in this country. I have not been honoured by the Committee on the subject, but as I am desirous of submitting to them my views upon this interesting and important point, may I beg you to lay before them my remarks, in any manner you may think most advisable.

As a general truth, it cannot be doubted, that capital will only be applied where there exists a probability of either a satisfactory return for its employment, or a valid probable security for its reimbursement; where neither profit nor repayment are secured, it is clear that money will not be invested. The Legislature, with the view of giving confidence to purchasers of real estate, passed the law of 9 George IV. chap. 20, but, though a remedial statute, its machinery is very clumsy, a title cannot be ratified in less than four months, a period generally extending to six; the expense to applicants is considerable, but still does not relieve them from incumbrances, which from their very nature, being latent as well as indefinite in amount, cause the greatest and best founded apprehensions; in fact, it has not, in any effectively advantageous manner, changed the old system of the *decret force*, except in the particulars of relieving the purchaser from the payment to the Sheriff for the cost of a title, as well as from his per centage upon the amount of the sale, and specially from the necessity of paying down the amount of the adjudication. In these three points, the 9 George IV. has been of service, particularly in the last object; but it has not rendered real property more secure than before its existence. Upon the whole, I conceive the present equally as expensive and dilatory as the old course whose improvement it had in view, with this sole difference, that the expense goes into other pockets. The statute is also objectionable from its exclusive nature, being confined to purchasers, and offering no security to capitalists, disposed to embark their capital for the sake of revenue only.

If it were possible to conceive that the increase of population in any country, could by any possibility, in a few years cover its cultivatable lands, with an active and busy population, in its whole extent, a plausible though by no means a conclusive argument might be afforded against holding out indentures for the use of foreign capital; but, in that case, the climate, the soil, the natural advantages, or if I may be allowed the expression, the natural capital or wealth of the country, must all conjointly have existence in an extreme degree of advancement, previous to the population acting upon these sources. As these advantages are not applicable to this Province, it follows, that introduced or imported capital must be of the greatest possible importance to the Province, and that every possible means should be adopted to render its security effectual.

I believe the greatest evil of the present course of law, is the indefinite amount of many mortgage claims as for example, in customary dower, community of property between husband and wife, tutorships, curatorships, executorships and others; it is impossible under the existing laws to avoid inconvenience from the occurrence of some of these cases, and if a mode could be adopted of rendering all those claims of limited amount, great difficulty would be removed, and much done to destroy the impediments of prejudice or interest. I can not perceive any chance of escape from these inconveniences and evils, but by a system of registration.

It is generally admitted by the opposers of a Registry, that dower and the preservation of the claims of children, &c. under the ministerial offices, of tutors, curators, and executors, present the greatest and almost the only difficulties to the adoption of the general Register bill proposed; these objections may, I think, be removed without inconvenience. Few cases have of late years come before the court of King's Bench in Montreal, where dower has been claimed; as a mortgage upon which an action may be instituted, its right is acknowledged and supported, and the courts in the province generally, have constantly maintained it, under the clear and explicit terms of the law.

In April Term, 1830, the court of King's Bench here, rendered a judgment upon my application for dower. This is, I believe the last case in point and being the first of its peculiar nature, and embracing points of some importance, I take the liberty of submitting it to you, to exhibit the extent of the privilege granted by law to dower, and the necessity of limiting its amount to a specific sum. Jobez D. DeWitt, born in the United States since the Declaration of Independence, settled in Canada in 1801, where he acquired real property; in 1811 he returned to the Uni-

ted States, was married there without a marriage contract, returned to Montreal, and there lived until his death in 1827; he died insolvent. On behalf of his widow, I claimed dower, which the court granted. In that case the court held that the dower was due, although the widow was a foreigner, and although the marriage had been contracted in a foreign country—that her claim was privileged before all mortgage claimants, except the *bailleurs de fonds*. This dower was the customary dower of Lower Canada, because there was no contract of marriage; in this case, *communauté de biens* did not exist, because the latter is a civil and municipal regulation, whereas dower is of the nature of a contract, and may consequently be made by the parties anywhere. This case strongly exhibits the inconvenience of the system in general, and, I believe, has neither been questioned nor contradicted.

Latent mortgages are a source of great annoyance and injustice, not so much from the nature of the claim as from their *indefinite amount*, and their general unlimited range of effect...that minors and others incapable of protecting themselves should be protected by the State, is a principle which has been consecrated in the laws and by the recorded wisdom of every civilized country, and by none so effectually and beneficially as in England, where the Crown assumes the responsibility and the highest law officer of the Government undertakes the office of imperial guardians. Great advantages have flowed from this system, as the court of chancery in its appointment of assistants in discharging the subordinate functions of its guardianship, selects the most responsible and capable, while in the mean time the Government itself stands pledged for the security of the estate. I would advise ingrafting such parts of that system as may be required upon our jurisprudence, and giving to the court of King's Bench a similar power to that of the English Chancery—the court would then be enabled to tie down Tutors and Curators, &c. to specific amounts, and the inconveniences of a general & indefinite claim would be avoided; individuals would readily be found to undertake these duties under such responsibilities, and the public officers accountable to the public, and acquainted with the duties of their office, would direct them; this plan would require a machinery adequate to perform the required duties...the appointment of a responsible master or clerk is sufficient for every purpose, when appointed for this particular duty, under the superintendance of the court. I cannot conceive that any objection can be offered to this.

I confess I think these two preliminary points must be settled before a satisfactory Register Law can be formed. Abolish the customary dower, retain the specific dower, *douaire prefix* of a sum of money, as under this present law, and give to the Courts of King's Bench superintendance and control over ministerial officers for specific amounts, and Register Office Law may then be immediately framed, because all mortgage claims would then be for specific amounts, and the date and sum being ascertained, there would only remain the third requisite, the description of the particular property upon which to attach it, otherwise the law could not but be defective.

I would also advise that the Registry Law should not make registrations compulsory...the great object being to give to capitalists a security for their investments, the end would be attained as efficiently, by giving to the registered mortgage upon special real estate a privilege and preference over general mortgages of every description; thus, by making it optional with the borrower to benefit from the capital of others which he seeks by adopting this easy and ready mode of securing the lender, the condition of his agreement will be in his own favor, and if he really require the money he would not hesitate to perform the condition—the advantages of this system, I think, would in a few years be so apparent that it would become general without opposing too forcibly the fears or the prejudices of the opponent of the measure.

The necessity of this species of security for holders of real estate at present is most unquestionable, because occasions are of frequent occurrence of mortgages of old date having been brought forward, which have frequently deprived *bona fide* purchasers and holders of property, of the very property whose full price they had paid, and besides this, upon which they have laid out large sums of money in its improvement.

The preceding remarks apply to mortgages for advances of money. As to purchasers the present statute might be so amended as sufficiently to protect them; a few or no cases occur where mortgagees of real property reside out of the province; if there are any of that description of persons, their agents in the province are careful of their interests; the period of four months for a ratification of title as at present, is unnecessary, being too dilatory, one month is ample for every purpose of information and notification; and two instead of four advertisements at a week's interval, would also much reduce the expense—I would retain the present law with this amendment, and further improve it by striking out the 8th clause of the statute, which I think unnecessary and in some part contradictory, of the preceding clause; the retaining of the ratification system for purchasers is advisable, because it prevents fraudulent sales for less than the real value of property, by enabling mortgagees to bid up the estate sold, to cover its incum-

brances, or at least high enough to make the sale for the true value.

There are two remaining points respecting mortgages which are now of great importance, namely, mortgages under judgments of the courts, and by every Notarial acknowledgment of debt....the better plan in both cases would be to cut off the mortgage security, but as that might be objected against, I would only give to them the effect of a mortgage where that right is stipulated in the deed, or claimed in and by the judgment; in both, the ingredients of date and amount are specific, that of the reality to be affected by them is alone required, if litigants or parties to the deed require the security of a mortgage, let them demand it.

You see that my Register system applies only to the future introduction of capital, but it has a retroactive effect by means of the privilege which I propose to give to the registered special mortgage over every other general mortgage—if holders of general mortgages are disposed to procure for themselves the same security as the special mortgages, they should be entitled to the privilege only by adopting the same means.

My plan is shorty this:

1st. Render every claim for dower special; in other words, make it a *douaire prefix*; if left optional, give to the customary dower no more privilege than to a general mortgage.

2d. Render all ministerial offices liable for specific amounts only.

3d. Give to the special registered mortgage a privilege and preference over every unregistered or general mortgage, and to every registered general mortgage, the same preference over every unregistered mortgage.

By this means, lenders of money, or persons desirous to invest, would be rendered secure in their investments.

The statute 9 Geo. IV. *amended, as I have proposed*, would sufficiently secure purchasers; these two classes of persons are at present the principal sufferers, whose security I consider might be rendered effectual by the working up of the foregoing remarks.

W. BADGELY,  
The Hon. George Moffatt, Esq.  
and  
Peter McGill, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Friday, Feb. 24, 1837.

The Court opened at about eleven o'clock, the Chief Justice and Justices Pyke and Rolland taking their seats on the Bench.

After the usual proclamations, the following gentlemen were called as the Grand Jury of the District, those marked with *v* being sworn in.

*v* Robert Gillespie, Foreman, Montreal.

*v* Alphonse De Danalberry, Chambly.

*v* John Ross, Beauharnois.

*v* Amie Massueuil, St. Aime.

*v* Francis Mount, St. Charles.

*v* Edmund Barron, Montreal.

*v* John Mackenzie, Terrebonne.

*v* Firmin Perrin, St. Antoine.

*v* William U. Chaffers, St. Cessaire.

*v* Timothe Brodeur, St. Hugues.

*v* Thomas Kains, Grenville.

*v* Thomas de Boucherville, Boucherville.

*v* Albert Furniss, Montreal.

*v* J. Bte. Beaudry, St. Jean Baptiste.

*v* Thomas Stikeman, Vaudreuil.

*v* Andre Jobin, St. Jenevieve.

*v* James Cuthbert, Jr., Lanoray.

*v* Thomas vi' Lévy Gardner, Hinchingbrooke.

*v* Edmond Beaudy, Varennes.

*v* Amable Archambault, L'Assomption.

*v* James Nairne, Montreal.

*v* Etienne Roy, Codar.

*v* Laurent Auji-Moreau, Laprairie.

*v* John M'Gibbon, Dundee.

The Chief Justice delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

You are now called together as the Grand Jury of the District, to sit in the administration of the criminal law of the land,

the object of which is, not only to protect society against the commission of crimes and offences, but also to bring to punishment those who have been guilty of them.

For this purpose, you are enjoined to make such enquiry and examination as may lead to the discovery of such offences, that the hands of justice may be strengthened in the execution of those laws, and in maintaining good order in society.

The interests of that part of the community which you represent, and of which you constitute a part, being in this respect committed to your charge, we have good reason to believe that you will discharge this trust, in every way consistent with your duty, and beneficial to the public interest.

Invested with an authority and jurisdiction extending to the limits of the District, a wide field is opened to the exercise of that authority, in all instances where fraud or felony has been committed or the public peace disturbed, and you cannot fail to observe, that the frequency of offence, calls for the exertion of every means that can tend to prevent or to punish it.

It is in and about this city, where we find

that crimes are more numerous, and the public security is more frequently disturbed,

as it is here, that the idle and the indigent, as well as the depraved and the disipated, take refuge, and prove a burthen

to this part of the community by their necessities, or a scourge to it by their delinquencies.

Criminal habits are, at all times, too ca-

sily acquired, and generally originate in poverty, in idleness, in moral depravity, in the laxity of the law, and in the inadequacy of punishment; this you have the more cause to lament, as your best exertions can avail but little in counteracting the effects of so many sources of delinquency,...it will require the best consideration of a provincial Legislature to devise suitable remedy for evils effecting so extensively the interests of society. Much has of late been effected by the benevolent efforts of our citizens, by whose liberality many children of poor persons have been rescued from idleness and evil example, and are now trained up in a House of Industry to those habits of regularity and obedience which must eventually tend to render them good citizens.

Relief has also been extended to many poor and infirm persons, by withdrawing them from street-begging into this asylum, where labor suited to their ability, and a present subsistence has been provided for them.

This has proved the means of saving many from pilfering habits, and of directing their efforts to useful purposes. But this provision, however beneficial, is but of a temporary nature, depending upon the voluntary contributions of a small part of the community.

To make such an asylum permanently useful, would require that it

should be established by law with such power and controul, that all vagrants and disorderly persons, and such as have no visible means of subsistence, become a burden on society, might be compelled to labor here for their livelihood according to their ability.

Human nature is too prone to evil to be left to its own guidance, and demands even more powerful direction and controul, than any that arises from the mere injunctions of law, or the feeble restraints of society.

The instruction and correction necessary to direct the mind in early life, may often be wanting or defective, and to preserve it from the influence of evil example, or of criminal propensity, would require the superintendent care and watchful attention of the parent, of the master, and all who can exercise a controul or feel an interest in the welfare of those around them.

The relative situations of such persons must give them frequent opportunities, not only by their influence and authority, but by their example, to impart useful instruction, and to promote the cause of virtue and morality; by such means, better impressions might be excited, not only of the necessity, but of the advantage, of that orderly conduct in life, which the interests and welfare of society require.

Such timely exertions might save many from deviating from the path of duty, or tend to correct their irregularities, while it would realize the consolatory reflection, that every crime prevented, & every criminal reclaimed, is so much added to the stock of public virtue.

But the more daring offenders, are those who practice transgression for the support of the most dissolute habits, and in associations dangerous to the community. Such of these, whose lives have been declared forfeited to the laws of their country, when relieved from a temporary commutation of their sentence, will always renew their degradations on society with increased atrocity.

And as the humanity of the age will rarely countenance the infliction of capital punishment, the law in many cases remains without effect, and no adequate penalty is substituted in lieu thereof, either to correct the offender or to protect the community.

It may not be difficult for you to determine how far the different complaints and accusations laid before you, appear to be founded, but it must be matter of serious regret, when you consider how much of the time and attention of the country are so frequently employed in the investigation of criminal offences, without producing any adequate relief.

When we see offences multiply, and punishments produce no beneficial effect, it becomes the interest of society to search out the evil, and to use their utmost efforts to correct it.

We must here again allude to one cause against which complaint has long been heard and reiterated from every quarter, but for which we regret to say, no effectual remedy has yet been found, namely, that arising from the frequent use of intoxicating liquors; to this pernicious habit is sacrificed every principle of honesty, of fidelity, and all that is valuable in society, and to this we must attribute much of that looseness of morals, and of the recklessness of conduct, which bring so many criminals before us.

To check an evil of so frequent occurrence may be difficult, but wholly to overlook it is to give strength to its continuance.

Whatever our advantages may be, as a people living under the protection of a benificent Government, we ought not to be insensible to any thing that regards our internal peace and security, but ought to exercise the powers vested in us for the improvement of our state and condition, as circumstances may require, or experience dictate.

The calendar of the gaol presents a list of upwards of eighty persons, accused of different crimes and offences, which call for your earliest investigation, that public justice may determine as to their guilt or innocence.

And to whatever matters your attention may be directed, the Court will be ready to give you all the assistance that may be required.

After calling over the names of persons under bail, and witnesses under recognizance, the Grand Jury came into Court with the following *True Bills*—John Wolfe and Matthew Neil, for grand larceny;

Henry Harrison, for grand larceny; John Smith and Alexis Verdon, for stealing two geldings; James Stuart, for stealing a gelding.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday at nine.—*Mont. Her.*

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Tuesday, December 27.

This being the day fixed for the opening of the Legislative Chambers, the usual preparations were made for his Majesty's progress to the Palais Bourbon. Bodies of military were in attendance, as on all former occasions; but the severity of the weather was such that the ordinary crowd of spectators were diminished to a much smaller number than we have previously remarked at this ceremony.

Within a few seconds of the Royal cortège leaving the Tuilleries, by the gate leading to Port Royal, and whilst the crowd assembled on the quay were cheering the appearance of his Majesty, a young man

rather genteely dressed, made an attempt on the King's life, by firing a pistol at him, which happily did not take effect. The assassin, it is said, was so close to the carriage, in which were the Duke d'Orléans and Nemours that his Majesty had a full

effect.

'twixt,' afterwards need no other alteration than to be cultivated, it is plain then we have derived, together with our being, a blessing of inestimable value from our parents, through their example, instruction and prayers, which, by remaining and persevering 'in the way in which we should walk,' as we have been taught, may, through the merciful goodness of God, be conveyed to our children, as it had been conveyed to us, by our good example set before them, and enforced by sound, christian education. It is no objection, nor even cause for discouragement; that, sometimes, children who had been brought up at the very best firesides are found astray, or even great reproaches. Look at the sons of Jacob, contriving how to get rid of their brother, and in the act of selling him as a bondman to strangers, and then covering the whole of their dark villainy, by a deliberate falsehood to impose on the credulity of their aged father. They knew they did wrong. The instructions which they had received might, for a time be forgotten and overcome; but, like good seed buried under ground, they revive. Witness how the good seed which had been sown in their hearts, revived and produced good fruit, many years afterwards in Egypt. There, they remembered their sins—confessed them—experienced bitter repentance, and manifested an entire change in their dispositions and principles.

A SUBSCRIBER.

20th Feb., 1837.

#### MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELISHBURG, MARCH 7, 1837.

The rumors from Upper Canada, respecting the long talked of union of the two Provinces, and the fixing on Kingston as the Capital, we think is too well founded to be slightly passed over. Should it really take place, and from the confident manner in which it is reported, there is a strong probability that an act to that effect will pass the Imperial Parliament, some difficulties, we may grant, which have given a great deal of trouble respecting the partition of the revenue, levied on goods, landing at Quebec, and the improvement of the River St. Lawrence, will be removed; but, then, others perhaps of equal magnitude will still remain, for which we can see no remedy in the scheme of union.

We have always opposed the project of annexing the Island of Montreal to the Upper Province, without any hesitation, because we thought it preposterous. The union of the two provinces we do not positively resist, but as little do we recommend it; because we do not quite understand how it is going to operate as a remedy to remove the political grievances under which we have long suffered and complained. Some of our Upper Canada friends are well aware that a union of the Lower Canada majority with the minority of Upper Canada in one body, will leave us no better off than we now are, but it may put us in a much worse position. Last year the two Legislatures were nearly of one mind. Since that time, a new House has been elected of a different character, and it serves as a check to the projects of this Province. If they are united together in one Legislature, a check of this kind is gone. They carry all before them for either good or evil. That no danger may arise from a junction of our majority with the minority of Upper Canada, it has been suggested that the French counties should be made larger with a view to reduce the number of their representatives, and that a new qualification of property should be required. But the curtailing of privileges once granted, and for some time enjoyed, is a measure not easily swallowed, or submitted to. Should it then be attempted in this case, though it is nothing but what the children of the soil have richly deserved, we do not however, recommend it; but should it be attempted, it must be done with a determination to carry it through, and to expect no more from conciliatory, but coercive measures. The subject is involved in so much difficulty on all hands, as much may be said by well-meaning men, who have the good of the country at heart, for and against the proposed union, that we deem it wiser to be cautious in either opposing the one or advocating the other. We want peace and a mutual good understanding to prevail among all classes; and if people would study the public good, and teach themselves to cultivate justice, and speak the truth, more than they do, we think that the olive branch of peace might yet flourish on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

The claims of the Officers and men, who served in the Embodied Militia, during the last American War, and who lodged their claims, previous to the 1st of August, 1820, can obtain their LAND, according to their respective rank, without any further conditions than that of performing the public and joint labor required by the laws of the Province,—by addressing letters to Jean Langevin, Esq., and sending the same under an envelope, addressed S. WALCOTT, Esq. Civil Secretary. We mention these facts for the especial benefit of those interested, as we are informed that a certain Bailiff is making himself very busy in this business in order to get into a paid agency. A word to the wise is sufficient,

now it is all very well for the Commissioners of the Treasury to make such an order, and it is equally well for Mr. Davidson to comply with that order by publishing his Notice, but how the instructions from the Treasury are to be carried into effect, is the question. It is true that the License of occupation contains a clause authorizing the measures contemplated by these instructions, a list of the persons in arrear for Instalments or Quit Rents, on the 31st day of Dec. last, will be published in the several Districts of the Province, on the 1st day of March next, and that the further proceedings required to carry into effect the conditions contained in the License of occupation will take place at the ensuing annual sale.

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Among the Resolutions passed at the Constitutional Meeting, held in this village,

the ninth of the series is particularly pleasing and acceptable to us. We thank the freeholders of the county for this expression of their good will to our labors; and

hope that it will have a good effect on all our patrons, by putting them in mind of the great importance of paying up all their subscriptions, as the most effectual way of supporting the Standard. It shall be our study to hold on, as we have hitherto done, to deserve both the praise of the ninth Resolution, and also the dues of the office from our patrons.

THE rents must be paid, the conditions of the sale must be fulfilled, and parties in default will find it their interest to prepare the needful—it is surely better to pay the rent yearly than to allow it to accumulate—my object is to enlighten the poor ignorant tenant that it is not yet too late to pay his rent and save his land, and that there is no necessity for his being frightened out of his senses and sell his land to his richer neighbor for one quarter its value. If the view I have taken of this matter is incorrect, I trust that some of your readers will not be backward in correcting me. I am indeed anxious to hear the opinions of your correspondents on this subject.

A SUBSCRIBER.

20th Feb., 1837.

We deem it our duty to announce, once for all, that we will not lay the columns of the Standard open to a controversy on the subject of Slavery. We concur fully in the sentiment expressed by L. D.:—'at all events, we have nothing to do with the matter here.' We have done no injustice. One on each side has been admitted, and there we stop.

On the 14th February last, a bill was reported in the House of Congress, appropriating half a million of dollars, for the Ship Canal around Niagara Falls. What strides our enterprising neighbors are making in their internal communications.

We have heard, that, in consequence of the disallowance of the Election Law, the French gentlemen threaten henceforward to legislate by means of resolutions of Assembly. Thoughtless people laugh at the threat as absurd and impracticable; but let us see, how the matter really stands.

What was it, that first taxed the province for the payment of penniless representatives? A resolution. What was it, that disfranchised Gaspe? A resolution. What was it, that disfranchised the County of Montreal? A resolution. What is it, that is necessary to regulate elections? A resolution. Yes,

the omnipotent resolutions may and will declare null and void the vote of every co-proprietor, precisely as if the disallowed law were still in force.

Under the unhappy auspices of dastardly and feeble administrations, resolutions of Assembly become laws, and virtually abolish the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature.—Mont. Herald.

Mr. Bell presented his new method of navigation to the British Government at three different times, viz. in 1800, 1803, and in 1813, when, after all his exertions, it was thought to be of no utility to Government. After this was denied him in 1803, he thought it very hard that such a discovery should lie dormant; and sent a description of the method of applying steam, in propelling vessels against wind and tide, to all Emperors, and Crowned heads in Europe, and also to America, which last Government put it in practice in the year 1806.

The editor of a western journal, fully impressed we presume, with the power of female influence, and anxious to secure its aid, remarks that fifteen promising young men, who are subscribers to his paper, on perusing the first number experienced symptoms of matrimony, and in less than six weeks were all joyfully married.—Emigrant & Old Countryman.

One of our exchange papers says that Santa Anna has been outlawed by the Mexican government, and that if he makes his appearance among them, the people are respectfully invited to shoot him. This may be all very well, but we have received many more agreeable invitations than the above in our time.—Em. & Old Countryman.

There has been a general breaking up of the ice on the Alleghany, and Monongahela rivers, on which occasion there was much rejoicing amongst the forty steamboats at the wharves, by ringing of bells, &c. The Ohio is also becoming free of ice, and is expected to be open for navigation in a few days.—Ib.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office

FRELISHBURG.

March 7th, 1837.

St. Armand

Jones Abbott, William Smith,

Mrs. Heriot, care of Selby,

Dr. Thompson, Benjamin Baker,

John Callaghan, Daniel Ingalls,

George Ross, Elwyn Bowker,

Robert Aitken, Jonathan E. Deming,

Philip Embury, John Anderson,

James Cross, Thomas A. Starke,

J. CHAMBERLIN, P. M.

Notice.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Curator to Geo. Wallace and Gertrude Freleigh, his wife, Carlton Freleigh and Rodney Freleigh, all heretofore residing in the Seigniory of St. Armand, but now absent from the Province. All persons having claims against any of the above named parties are requested to present them without delay, and all those indebted to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

GALLOWAY FRELIGH, Curator.

Bedford, 6th March, 1837.

V2-481f

and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale

W. W. SMITH.

Dec. 6, 1836.

V2-251

#### Notice.

THE subscriber will sell at public Auction on Saturday the 1<sup>st</sup> inst., at H. M. Chandler's Hotel, in Frelighsburg, four first rates

500 Bushels St. Utes SALT also

general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware,

Crockery, Iron, Nails,

Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

#### SALT!!

500 Bushels St. Utes SALT also

general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware,

Crockery, Iron, Nails,

Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

#### Auction!

THE subscriber will offer for sale at public

Auction, at his residence, in the parish of

St. Armand West, on Saturday the 25<sup>th</sup> Inst.

the remainder of his Stock, and Farming Utensils,

together with his Household Furniture, and

a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M.

FREDERICK MOORE.

St. Armand, March 3d, 1837.

V2 48-2w

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Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M.

FREDERICK MOORE.

St. Armand, March 3d, 1837.

V2 48-2w

#### Notice.

THE Subscribers would say to their friend

and the public, that they are receiving from

New York, a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery

& Hardware,

which they offer for sale, at reduced prices to

Cash; or most kinds of Country produce, at their

Store in West Berkshire, Vt. Those wishing to

make good bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAFFEE & BURLESON.

West Berkshire, Nov. 11th 1836.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF

MAIL STAGES

FROM STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER,

STEVENS,

CLEMENT &

Proprietors.

FARE 3 1/2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday

morning, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday

mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please

breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus,

the advantages of this new line are obvious.

#### Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers offer the following articles

for sale, at a moderate advance upon the

sterling cost, with a view to closing off their stock

previous to receiving their Spring importations

CLOTHES,

of various qualities and colors.

Pilot Cloths, Mohair Coatings,

Paddings, Guernsey Frocks,

Irish

## MORAL.

### ON THE NUMBERS IN DANIEL.

(Continued.)

To comfort the heart of Daniel concerning this vision, which was so grievous and so mysterious to him, the angel Gabriel comes in answer to his prayer; for though Daniel does not expressly mention the vision in his prayer, yet the desolations of the sanctuary so often referred to, shows what was passing in his mind; and the angel in his words to Daniel expressly proves it, saying, verse 23, 'at the beginning of supplications the commandment came forth, and I am come to shew thee; for thou art greatly beloved; therefore understand the matter, and consider the vision; that is, the vision of ch. viii.'

To enable Daniel to understand the vision, he is first told to separate seventy weeks, or four hundred and ninety days, as a portion of the two thousand three hundred days of the preceding chapter, 'determined on his people,' during which time the Jews should remain in possession of the favor of God, after their return from Babylon. And then tells him what would be done for the Jewish people during the seventy weeks, or four hundred and ninety days: the sum of which is to seal up the vision & prophecy, and to anoint the Most Holy, verse 24. But in proceeding, in the following verses, to make known to Daniel the manner and order of these events which would be brought to pass during those seventy weeks, or four hundred and ninety days, the first event is the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem; and therefore the seventy weeks commencing with the giving forth of this commandment, the two thousand three hundred days of the preceding vision, commences also at the same time...for the visions are one. It is said, that from the giving forth of the commandment, the building of Jerusalem would occupy seven weeks, or forty-nine days; after which, within sixty-two weeks, or four hundred and thirty-four days, Messiah should come, and be cut off; after which, during another week, or seven days, He confirms the covenant with many; and in the midst of this final week the sacrifices and oblations of the Mosaic law cease to be accepted, by the cutting off of the Messiah, not for himself, being that one sacrifice to which all other sacrifices pointed; and then, by the overspreading of abominations, the sanctuary is again made desolate, until the consummation of the remainder of the two thousand three hundred days, when that determined shall be poured upon the desolator (viii. 27.) and he shall then be broken without hand, (viii. 25.)

Now the mere statement of this proves that these numbers must be *days* put for years, as in Ez. iv., and not literal days. For it is expressly declared that the seventy weeks begin with the commandment to rebuild the temple and Jerusalem; and that the building of it occupied the first seven weeks. But it is perfectly absurd to say that the city and temple were built in seven weeks, or forty-nine days—such a thing would only take place by a miracle; and we know from history that the building did occupy forty-nine years,—three years of preparation, during which Haggai was sent to stir up the peoples and forty-six years under Ezra and Nehemiah, during which Zechariah stirred them up, and at the conclusion of which Malachi, the last of the prophets, came. According with John ii. 20, 'forty and six years was this temple in building.' And as literal days will not agree with the seventy weeks, so neither will it agree with the 2300 days of ch. viii., for as we have already shewn, the first events of that vision, which consist only of the fightings between the Ram and the Goat, occupy five reigns of the kings of Persia, down to Alexander, the King of Greece—a period much too long to be included in two thousand three hundred days; and moreover it is expressly declared that the events of this vision should continue until the cleansing of the sanctuary, (viii. 14.) which is declared to be the *last end* of the indignation (viii. 17, 19.) But as the Jews are still scattered over the earth, and their city and temple not yet rebuilt, we know that the last end of the indignation is not yet come, and therefore that the two thousand three hundred years are not yet fulfilled. And the time of fulfilment is evidently that time spoken of in all the prophets, when God will cleanse both his people and his sanctuary. 'And the heathen shall know that I the Lord do sanctify Israel, when my sanctuary shall be in the midst of them for evermore,' Ezek. xxxii. 23, 23. And a fountain shall be opened to the house of David for sin and uncleanness, Zech. xiii.

But these numbers in both chapters of Daniel being thus proved by internal evidence to be years, and both having the same commencement, as being one vision, it remains to fix, by internal evidence also, what was this commencement. For as there were manifestly three commandments, by Cyrus, Darius, and Artaxerxes, (Ezra vi. 14.) so we cannot, by external evidence, ascertain which of these commandments is the one to which the seventy weeks apply; and if we could, all the chronology of that period is so confused and falsified that we cannot be sure of any one of these dates; & the errors are not merely of a few years, but of many centuries—a difference of eight hundred years, for instance, between the time at which the creation is fixed by some, and at which it is fixed by other chronologists.

There are, however, in the prophecy of the seventy weeks, sufficient marks whereby we can bring it into connexion with our present reckoning of time, which is the only reckoning we are sure of, and the only epoch that can render the prophecy instructive to us, by preparing us for its termination. Our reckoning begins with the incarnation of Christ—the Mahomedan at the Hegira, six hundred and twenty-two years later. In the prophecy a fixed point is given, which is the cutting off of Messiah in the *midst* of the *last* week; and during this last week He, Messiah, confirms the covenant, which he was sent to establish, with many of the Jewish people. Now, it is acknowledged that Christ began to preach the Gospel when he was thirty years old, and that he preached it for three years and a half only to the Jews, at which time he was slain; and it is acknowledged that after his death his disciples preached the Gospel only to Jews for three years and a half, when, by the conversion of Cornelius, God abolished the distinction between Jew and Gentile, and all mankind were made partakers of the Gospel. The Covenant, therefore, is the Gospel Covenant, and the last week of the seventy, are those seven years which began when Christ was thirty years old, and finished A. D. 37, at the conversion of Cornelius. Sixty-nine weeks, or four hundred and eighty-three years, have, therefore, to be reckoned back from the thirtieth year of Christ for the commencement of the seventy weeks, which, deducting 30 from 483, makes 453 B. C.

But if the seventy weeks begin four hundred and fifty three years before the incarnation, the two thousand three hundred beginning at the same time, we ascertain their termination merely by deducting the years before the incarnation, leaving A. D. 1847 as the time when the sanctuary shall be cleansed, and the vision be accomplished...the *last end* of the indignation.

And this last end shall be the consequence of the second coming of Christ, as we have already seen, in looking to Daniel's expectations; and therefore before the end, Christ shall have already come. The day and the hour when He cometh no man knoweth; but the completion of the work on the earth, which he shall come to do, is declared in these numbers. For this time is the end, when Daniel shall stand in his lot at the end of the days, (xii. 13.) and before this time, Michael, the Great Prince, shall stand up for the Jewish people, and the time of trouble be over, and the first resurrection be past, and the scattering of the holy people, as declared in the last chapter of Daniel. The last oppressor, of ch. viii., is broken *without hand*, ver. 25, by the stone, cut *without hand*, of ch. ii. 34, 44, 45, which is the Shepherd, the Stone of Israel, Gen. xliv. 24; and the Breaker of Michael ii. 13.

To prove the single point, that the two thousand three hundred years of Daniel, ch. viii., come to their conclusion in 1847, we have needed no other data than those found in the prophecy itself, combined with the acknowledged fact, that Christ was born 1835 years ago, and crucified in the middle of the 34th year of his age. But it is no less important to explain the other points of this prophetic vision, in order that we may know the whole series of events revealed by the vision, and prepared for those events which are about to come to pass now in our own times. This cannot be done from the vision alone; but requires us to go to all the other parts of Scripture, and to consider how each portion of the word of God illustrates every other portion, & how it all bears upon that one event which is the chief object & theme of all the revelations of God—the display of his own glory in the glory which he shall give to Christ at his second coming.

In what we have said already concerning the 12th ch. of Daniel, the general course of the events which shall take place between the coming of Christ and the time of the end is made apparent; for in the first verse of the chapter, Christ, under the name of Michael, comes down for the deliverance of his people; and the promise is made to Daniel, that he shall stand in his lot—that is, be raised from the dead to receive the inheritance promised to Abraham and to his seed, at the *end* of the days—which *end* is within fourteen years of the present time. But these events are so many, and affect so large a portion of the earth at the same time, that it is difficult to embrace them all in one point of view; and very few have sufficient knowledge of Scripture to combine the very great number of passages which refer to the events, or sufficient knowledge of the history of the various countries, to trace the accomplishment.

At the first coming of Christ there was a time of universal peace; & mankind had attained greater knowledge, and communicated it more freely to each other, than at any former period. It was when Augustus was Emperor of the whole world;—it was called the Augustan age; and the period most nearly corresponding to it, is the time in which we at present live. But before that generation passed away, the whole face of things changed: Christ was rejected by those to whom he came, and declared that, in consequence of their rejecting Him, God would bring upon that generation such tribulation as had never been known at any former period, & which the histories of that period prove to have been exactly fulfilled.

At the time of his second coming, it is declared that there shall be another time of tribulation, exceeding that which came

upon the generation which before rejected him, as much as that had exceeded every preceding tribulation; wider in its extent, greater in its severity, shorter in its duration...the last blow of God upon rebellious man.

(To be continued.)

DANCING DUMPLINGS....Having a quill filled with quicksilver and stopped it close, you secretly thrust it into the dough, which when the dumpling is boiling, will put it into motion. By means of quicksilver, judicious feats may be performed; the following anecdote is in point. An elderly lady on Sunday, was making dumplings when two urchins, her grandsons came to visit her, and being archly disposed, while her back was turned, conveyed some quicksilver into the dough, and then took their departure. The ancient dame left the care of cooking to her granddaughter, and betook herself to church, charging her to be careful in skimming the pot, wherein were concealed the dumplings and a leg of mutton. The girl was very watchful to obey these injunctions, and taking off the cover, when the pot boiled, out popped a dumpling, which she put in again, when out pounced another, and another after that, she ran with all speed to the church, her grandmother seeing her come shook her head...winking at her, as much as to say 'begone!' At last the girl cried out before the whole congregation 'all your nodding and winking is in vain; for the leg of mutton has kicked the dumplings out of the pot.'

THE IRISHMAN'S GAME COCK....The following anecdote amused us not a little; if it has the effect of producing a smile on the countenance of a single reader, our purpose will be attained.

A gentleman residing in the vicinity of New York, was desirous of raising some game cocks, and accordingly despatched his Irish servant to the city to purchase a quantity of eggs. The Irishman returned highly pleased with the success of his mission, and placed the eggs under a hen to hatch. He watched the process of incubation with great impatience, and when the future prize-fighters emerged from their oval prisons, he seized upon one and hastened with joy to exhibit it to his master.

'Master, Master,' cried Pat, 'ounley just look here!'

The gentleman cast his eyes upon the bird, and discovered it to be a duck! Astonishment and indignation prevented him from replying, and Pat continued.

'The paralytic orchards of old Ireland never seed the like of this—look at his bill, and look at his feet—(turning up the webbed toes of the biped) what a jewel of a fighter he'll make—the holy St. Patrick couldn't trip him up.'

### TERMS.

TEN shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance £s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year £s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mat-subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

### STANDARD AGENTS,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.

Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.

Galloway Freigh, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.

Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.

P. H. Knowlton, Brome.

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Whipple Wells, Farnham.

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Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.

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E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.

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